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clothing. I rather think the treaty requires this of us. And I don't know but we ought to send them a few school-masters, for I understand that they are a shockingly ignorant people.'

"But how do you ever know which party conquers in this fighting on Christian principles?"

'That is the great beauty of it. *Both sides conquer*; and there are never any killed and wounded.'

ILLUSTRATIONS OF WAR.

"The history of every War," says Wilson in one of his *Lay Sermons*, "is very like a scene I once saw in Nithsdale. Two boys from different schools met one fine day upon the ice, and eyed each other awhile with rather jealous, indignant looks, and with defiance on each brow. 'What are you glowrin' at, Billy?' asked Donald. 'What's that to you?' retorted Billy. 'I'll look where I have a mind; and hinder me, if ye daur.' The answer to this was a hearty blow; and then such a battle began! It being Saturday, all the boys of both schools were on the ice, and the fight instantly became general and desperate. At one time they fought with missile weapons, such as stones and snowballs; but at length they met and coped in a rage, and many bloody raps were liberally given and received. I went up to try if I could pacify them; for by this time a number of little girls had joined the affray, and I was afraid they would be killed. So, addressing one of the parties, I asked, 'What are you pelting the others for? What have they done to you?' 'O naething at a', they replied, 'naething at a', mon; *we just want to gie them a good thrashin'.*" And at it they went again, and continued till they were quite exhausted, when one of the principal heroes, covered with blood, and his clothes torn to tatters, stepped forth between the belligerent parties, and addressed them thus: 'Weel, I'll tell you what we'll do wi' ye—if ye'll let us alane, we'll let you alane.' There was no more of it; the war was at an end, and the boys scattered away to their play.

That trivial affray was the best epitome of war in general that I have ever seen. Kings and ministers of state are just a set of grown-up children, exactly like the children I speak of, with only this material difference, that, instead of fighting out the needless quarrels they have raised, they sit in safety and look on, hound out their innocent but servile subjects to battle, and then, after a fearful waste of blood and treasure, are glad to make the boy's conditions—if ye'll let us alane, we'll let you alane."

What, then, is the use of War? What good does it do? 'It asserts our rights,' says one. So it claims on both sides alike; but does it *secure* rights? Can it of itself decide what is *right*? Only by accident. Between two parties in dispute, can it decide which is right, and which is wrong? If so, how? By proof, by argument, by the judgment of impartial judges? Never.

'But War,' says another, 'is a *process of justice.*' Tell us how. What does a process of justice include? First a law as a criterion of right; next a common judge to interpret and apply this law; then a fair, full opportunity of the parties in dispute to prove and argue their case in open court; next a verdict of the jury, and finally the decision carried by an executive peacefully into effect. Is there in war anything like this? Justice by war! As well expect justice from a street-fight, or from letting loose a hundred tigers. A half a million of human

tigers shooting, stabbing, trampling one another down on a battle-field—do you call that a process of justice?

'But war *does* settle disputes.' True, they *are* settled; but how? Does the fighting do it? Very seldom. The parties fight till they are both tired, and then send peace-men, plenipotentiaries, to agree on terms of peace, which generally leave the points in dispute very nearly where they found them, *ante quo bellum*, as diplomatists say, as the boys said in plain Saxon, *if ye'll let us alane, we'll let you alane.*

IS WAR CHRISTIAN?

If so, it must accord with the Decalogue, breathe the spirit of the Gospel, and put in practice the precepts of both. Does it do this? Can it, and still be war? Let us see.

I. What does the DECALOGUE enjoin? *Thou shalt not have any other Gods before me.* War does not let its agents obey God rather than man, but compels them to do what their officers or the government bid them do, right or wrong, without inquiring whether it is right or wrong.—*Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.* Is not war everywhere a notorious school of profanity?—*Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.* War knows no Sabbath, never did, never can.—*Thou shalt not steal.* *Thou shalt not kill.* *Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.* Everybody knows, who knows anything on the subject, that war habitually violates, as of right, all such precepts by wholesale.

II. What does the GOSPEL teach? Christ says, *Blessed are the Peace-makers. Resist not evil; but whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also. Love your enemies, and do good to them that hate you.* So all his Apostles. *If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink. Recompense to no man evil for evil. Avenge not yourselves.* Does war do thus? Can it, and still be war?

ERASMUS. — 'Do you detest robbery and pillage? These are among the *duties* of war. Do you shudder at murder? To commit it with dispatch, and by wholesale, constitutes the art of war. The absurdest circumstance of all is, that you see in wars among Christian nations the cross waving on high in both the contending armies at once—crosses dashing against crosses, and Christ on this side firing bullets at Christ on the other! Cross against cross, Christ against Christ, and prayers at the same time from both armies to the same God of Peace!!'

ROBERT HALL. — 'War is the fruitful parent of crimes. *It reverses all the rules of morality.* It is *nothing less than a TEMPORARY REPEAL OF THE PRINCIPLES OF VIRTUE*; a system out of which almost all the virtues are excluded, and in which nearly all the vices are included.'

HORACE MANN. — 'In peace, homicide is a crime; in war, it is an honor, and the conqueror's laurels grow luxuriant according to the streams of human blood with which he fertilizes them. In *peace*, the incendiary of a single dwelling is punished; in *war*, the light of conflagrated cities becomes a halo of glory around the conqueror's head. In *peace*, a pirate is an enemy of the human race; in *war*, the privateer, who answers to the pirate, seizes honorable plunder. In *peace*, the greatest proportion of robbers and thieves stamps a community as most iniquitous and debased; in *war*, the greatest number of robberies and thefts, with the greatest amount of pillage, measures the financial glory of the campaign. In peace, it is the duty of the priest to pray for his enemies, and to prepare souls for

eternity; in war, he prays for their ruin, and helps to send the souls of both sides to eternity unprepared.'

Now, can these things be denied? If not, how ought Christians to treat war? Is it right for them to applaud, support or actively tolerate it? Right to become warriors themselves, or train their children for its trade of blood? Right for them to remain indifferent on the subject, and do nothing for the removal or even abatement of this great sin and curse?

CRIMEAN WAR.

SECTION II. LOSS OF MONEY.

1. THE ALLIES.—The loss of capital in the Crimean War was not less enormous than the loss of life. England had at the head of her finances when the war broke out, a celebrated man whose reputation has increased since—Mr. Gladstone. This financial economist wished to meet the expenses of the war by increased taxation, and taxes were actually imposed to an incredible extent; but it nevertheless became necessary to have recourse to a loan, just as in France where our financiers had pronounced in favor of a loan, it was not the less necessary eventually to have recourse to taxation, so greatly did the cost of the war exceed all anticipation.

The following is the abstract of the English budgets from 1853 to 1857:—

	Civil Service	Army.	Navy.
1853	£ 7,044,321	£ 9,685,079	£ 6,640,596
1854	7,638,650	12,397,273	12,182,769
1855	8,435,832	29,377,349	19,014,708
1856	8,392,622	25,049,825	16,013,995
1857	9,839,325	15,107,249	10,390,000

The budget of 1853 may be considered the normal budget in a time of peace; it is, however, greater than most preceding budgets. If we add to it the four war budgets from 1854, the year in which the war began, to 1857, the year in which the last expenses were incurred, we find a total of £ 81,931,696! Four budgets of army expenses equal to that of 1853 would amount to only £ 38,740,316. Hence, in this department alone, the Eastern War cost England £ 43,191,380. The same operation with the naval department proves that the addition here is £ 31,039,088.

The extra charge for the two united services gives a sum total of £ 74,230,468, or 1,855,761,700 francs; the total expense which the Eastern Expedition imposed upon England!

To furnish these extraordinary costs, and to procure this £ 74,230,468, England made unprecedented efforts. Her taxation was increased in an incredible proportion. The following are examples of this great increase. The tax on brandy, which had been 7s. 10d. in England, 3s. 8d. in Scotland, and only 2s. 8d. in Ireland, was increased by successive stages to 8s. in the three kingdoms; it was then more than double in Scotland, and more than triple in Ireland. The tax on malt had been from 2s. and 2. 7d., according to quality; from May 8, 1854, to July 5, 1856,

during the requirements of the war, it was raised to 3s. 1d., and eventually to 4s. This was an increase of 60 per cent.

The increase bore with special force upon the Income Tax. The history of this tax is a curious one. It was created by Pitt to meet the demands of the war against Napoleon. It was abolished in 1816, re-established in 1842 for three years, prolonged for a similar period from 1845 to 1848, imposed for one year only in 1851, and in 1852, and authorized for seven years in 1853. The Act of 1853, which legalized its prolongation, extended it to Ireland, which had always been exempt from it. By the same Act, the exemption from the tax enjoyed by incomes below £ 150 was limited to incomes below £ 100. But incomes of from £ 100 to £ 150 were only to pay 5d. instead of 7d. in the pound. The Eastern War brought about, after April 5th, 1854, the doubling of these taxes. The next year a halfpenny more in the pound was added to incomes of from £ 100 to £ 150, and 2d. for all others, so that the tax stood at 1s. 4d. and 11½d. These augmentations ceased in 1857, when there was a return to the former taxation of 5d. and 7d.

Although these augmentations of taxation had raised the revenue from 50 millions sterling, the average for each of the ten years from 1843 to 1853, to the enormous sum of 63 millions in 1855, 68 millions in 1856, and 66 millions in 1857, although the year 1853 had left a considerable surplus, it became necessary to have recourse to a loan, and to augment that debt which there had been so many efforts to reduce.

Crushing taxes, an augmented national debt, and excessive floating liabilities—such was the harvest reaped by England from the Crimean War, which demanded for the British army and navy an increased expenditure of more than 1,855 million francs! (£ 74,000,000.)

France had to make sacrifices almost as great as her ally. This may be judged of by the following table of her total expenses, both ordinary and extraordinary, from 1850 to 1856—

1850		1,472,637,238	francs
1851		1,461,329,644	"
1852		1,513,103,997	"
1853		1,547,597,009	"
1854		1,988,078,160	"
1855		2,399,217,840	"
1856		2,195,751,787	"

We see that the advance is frightful. Let us examine it in detail. We may presume, as a fair supposition, that the provisional budgets of the army and navy for 1854 represent the normal expenses of these two departments in time of peace. All that exceeds the extent of these budgets; whether in the year 1854 or the following years, we may attribute to the Eastern War.

According to the provisional budget of 1854, the expenses of the army were to be 308,386,046 francs, and those of the navy 116,476,001 francs. According to the budget